

# First Look: Connecting Systems Using Java Business Hosts

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First Look: Connecting Systems Using Java Business Hosts InterSystems IRIS Data Platform Version 2019.4 2020-01-28 Copyright © 2020 InterSystems Corporation All rights reserved.

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## First Look: Connecting Systems Using Java Business Hosts

This First Look helps you develop interfaces in Java that connect systems together with an InterSystems IRIS® data platform interoperability production. An interoperability production is an interoperability framework for rapid connectivity and the development of new connectable applications. The production provides built-in connections to a wide variety of message formats and communications protocols. You can easily add other formats and protocols and use a graphic interface to define business logic and message transformations. Production provide persistent storage of messages, which allow you to audit whether a message is successfully delivered. A production consists of business services, processes, and operations. Business logic including routing and message transformation. Business operations connect with external systems and send the messages to them.

To browse all of the First Looks, including those that can be performed on a free evaluation instance of InterSystems IRIS, see InterSystems First Looks.

## **1 Solving the Problem of Connecting Systems**

When connecting systems together, it can be challenging to get them to understand the other system's messages and documents. For example, consider the following problem:

- You have two separate systems: one is collecting data from multiple networked devices and the other is a work order system that tracks broken devices and the repair process.
- The current process depends on human intervention to monitor the devices and initiate the repair process. This has caused delays and is unreliable.
- You have been given the task to connect the two systems together: to monitor the data being collected and to automate initiating the repair process. You know how to detect faulty devices in the data collection system and know how to initiate a repair, but the two systems store data in incompatible formats even when the data represents the same item.
- You also need to record the actions when a repair is initiated from the data collection system.

You can solve this problem using an InterSystems IRIS production. It provides the framework for defining an interface that accepts messages from the data collection system, transforming the message into one that can be understood by the repair system, and then sending it to the repair system. It also stores a record of the message path.

In this guide, you will learn how to connect two Java programs with a simple production. For demonstration purposes, this document uses very simple Java code. A Java program for the data collection system or the work order system would be more complex and require a DTD schema, but you would use the same procedure to connect them with InterSystems IRIS.

## **2 How Interoperability Productions Connect Systems**

In its simplest form, a production consists of:

• A business service that provides the interface for a message coming from an external system.

- A business process that provides any needed business logic and message transformation.
- A business operation that provides the interface for a message going to an external system.

The following illustrates a simple production:



There are some business services and operations provided with InterSystems IRIS. If it has one that supports the message format that a system uses, you can avoid custom coding. But in many cases you will have to develop a custom business service and operation. You can develop these using the InterSystems IRIS ObjectScript or using Java.

Typically, the reason you choose to develop in Java is one of the following:

- There is an available Java library that parses the message format used by the system, and it is quicker to use the library rather than custom coding a parser for the message format.
- You prefer to develop custom code in Java rather than in InterSystems IRIS ObjectScript.

If you are developing a business service or operation in Java, you can use the Java Business Hosts feature to connect your Java code with the production. This allows you to do all of your business service and business operation coding in Java. The following illustration shows how the Java code connects to the InterSystems IRIS production:



You can use Java Business Hosts with the following kinds of messages:

- Plain text
- XML
- X12
- EDIFACT
- HL7(InterSystems IRIS for Health and HealthShare Health Connect only)
- ASTM (InterSystems IRIS for Health and HealthShare Health Connect only)

To connect your Java code to the production, you have to implement the following classes and methods.

• For receiving messages from an external service, you implement a Java application that listens to messages and includes the Java class:

com.intersystems.gateway.bh.BusinessService

with the following methods:

- OnInit this method is called when the production starts or the business service is enabled. It typically starts a listener that will receive messages. The listener receives the messages from the external service and then sends them to the business service in the production by calling the method Production.SendRequest(). The production is passed in as an argument to OnInit. Your code should save it so that it can call SendRequest in the listener.
- OnTearDown this method is called when the production is stopped or the business service is disabled. It typically stops the listener.
- For sending messages from the production to an external service, you implement a Java application, which includes the Java class:

com.intersystems.gateway.bh.BusinessOperation

with the following methods:

 OnInit — this method is called when the business operation starts. It typically initializes any structures needed by the OnMessage method. The production is passed in as an argument to OnInit.

- OnMessage this method is called when the business operation receives a message. It is responsible for sending the message to the external service.
- OnTearDown this method is called when the business operation ends. It typically releases any structures created by the OnInit method.

The Production object is provided as a parameter to the BusinessService and BusinessOperation OnInit method. It provides the following methods:

- SendRequest Sends a request message to the target configuration item of the Business Service. This method is only available to the BusinessService. It is not available in the BusinessOperation.
- GetSetting Gets the value for the specified Business Service or Business Operation setting.
- SetStatus Sets the status of the Business Service or Business Operation configuration item and changes the color of the item on the Production Configuration page.
- LogMessage Writes a message to the production log. You can use this to report errors or to help debug code.

## **3 Trying Connecting Systems for Yourself**

In this section, you will connect two Java hosts in a production. For demonstration purposes, these are very simple Java programs. Rather than getting messages from an external service, the business service just generates a random message, and the business operation writes the message to a log. Connecting to an external server requires more complex Java code, but you would follow the same process to connect the Java code to the production.

Want to try an online video-based demo of InterSystems IRIS interoperability features? Check out the Interoperability QuickStart!

#### 3.1 Before You Begin

To use the procedure, you will need a system with the Java Development Kit (JDK) and InterSystems IRIS installed. (For instructions for installing InterSystems IRIS, see InterSystems IRIS Basics: Installation.)

You will also need to clone or download the FirstLook-JavaHosts sample code from https://github.com/intersystems/First-Look-JavaHosts and follow the instructions in the FirstLook-JavaHosts README.md file to build the needed JAR files.

### 3.2 Creating an Interoperability Namespace

If your InterSystems IRIS instance does not include an interoperability-enabled namespace you can use, create one by doing the following:

- 1. Open the Management Portal for your instance in your browser by loading the URL described in InterSystems IRIS Connection Information in InterSystems IRIS Basics: Connecting an IDE.
- 2. Follow the instructions provided in Creating an Interoperability Namespace in *First Look: Connecting Systems Using Interoperability Productions* to create an interoperability-enabled namespace and ensure that there is no running production in the namespace.

### **3.3 Creating the Credentials**

The Java code needs credentials to have access to the production. For this example, you can use the same InterSystems IRIS account that you use to develop a production. For a live system, you would create an account that has the privileges needed to run the production, but not any extra privileges.

To create the credentials, do the following:

- 1. Open the Management Portal for your instance in your browser, using the URL described for your instance in *InterSystems IRIS Basics: Connecting an IDE*.
- 2. Select an interoperability-enabled namespace.
- $3. \quad Select \ {\rm Interoperability} > {\rm Configure} > {\rm Credentials}.$
- 4. Specify an ID, such as JavaHostsCredentials, and credentials for your instance, as described in *Connecting an IDE*. Then select **Save**.

## **3.4 Creating the Production and the Initiator and Generating the Business Hosts**

In this step, you will create a new production, include the Java Business Host initiator, and generate the business hosts. In the Management Portal:

- $1. \quad Select \ \text{Interoperability} > \text{Build} > \text{Java Business Hosts}.$
- 2. Select **Start New Production**, give the production a name, such as JavaHostsProd, leave the other fields with the default values, and select **OK** twice. This creates a new production, adds the EnsLib.JavaGateway.Initiator component to it, and starts the production. If this step succeeds, the Java Business Hosts page will have a message indicating that the production is running and contains a Java Gateway Service. If you don't get this message, you may have a problem with the environment variables or Java JDK installation.
- 3. Configure the Java Gateway Initiator by selecting Interoperability > Configure > Production and then select the Initiator in the production diagram. You may need to set the following items in the Additional Settings group depending on your Java environment and environment variables:
  - a. Java Home Specifies the location of the JVM.
  - b. Class Path Specifies the JAR files imported in the Java code. This sample only imports the java.io.FileOutput-Stream, java.io.PrintWriter, and java.util.Random classes, which are included in the Java system JAR files. It also uses the intersystems-gateway-3.0.0.JAR file which is provided in the *install-dir*\dev\java\lib\JDK18 directory.
  - c. JVM Args Specifies any arguments you need to specify for your JVM.
  - d. If you have specified values for any settings, select Apply.
- 4. Return to the Java Business Hosts page by selecting Interoperability > Build > Java Business Hosts and generate the business service host by:
  - a. Select Browse and select the JAR file generated for the business service.
  - b. Select the name of the Java class, such as JavaHosts.JavaHostsService, from the drop-down menu.
  - c. Accept the default ObjectScript class name, such as JBH.JavaHosts.JavaHostsService.
  - d. For this sample, accept the default Format of Incoming Data, Plain Text.
  - e. Select the credentials that you created in the previous step from the drop-down menu.
  - f. Select Generate.

- g. A form is displayed that informs you that you have "Successfully generated class 'JBH.JavaHosts.JavaHostsService". Select **OK** and it returns you to the generate business host form with the fields with their current values.
- 5. Then generate the business operation host by:
  - a. Select Browse and select the JAR file generated for the business operation.
  - b. Select the name of the Java class, such as JavaHosts.JavaHostsOperation, from the drop-down menu.
  - c. Accept the default ObjectScript class name, such as JBH.JavaHosts.JavaHostsOperation.
  - d. Select Generate.
  - e. A form is displayed that informs you that you have "Successfully generated class 'JBH.JavaHosts.JavaHostsOperation". Select **OK** and it returns you to the generate business host form with the fields with their current values.

You have completed creating the production and generating the business hosts. In the next section, you add the business hosts to the production and configure them.

#### 3.5 Configuring the Production

In this step, you will add the business operation and business service to the production and configure them. In the Management Portal:

- $1. \quad Select \ \text{Interoperability} > \text{Configure} > \text{Production}.$
- 2. Select the Operations plus sign to display the Business Operation Wizard.
  - a. In the **Operation Class** drop-down menu, select the business operation, JBH.JavaHosts.JavaHostsOperation, that you generated using the Java Business Hosts page.
  - b. Select the Enable Now check box.
  - c. Select **OK** and then **OK** to the Production Updating message.
- 3. Select the Services plus sign to display the Business Service Wizard.
  - a. In the **Service Class** drop-down menu, select the business service, JBH.JavaHosts.JavaHostsService, that you generated using the Java Business Hosts page.
  - b. Leave the Enable Now check box clear. You will enable the service in the next step.
  - c. Select **OK** and then **OK** to the Production Updating message.
- 4. Select the JBH.JavaHosts.JavaHostsService service in the production diagram and then in the Settings tab:
  - a. In the Target Config Names drop-down menu, select the JBH.JavaHosts.JavaHostsOperation operation.
  - b. Optionally, specify an integer value for the Min and Max settings.
  - c. Select the **Enabled** check box.
  - d. Select Apply and then OK to the Production Updating message.

You've finished configuring the business hosts and the production. All the business hosts in the production diagram should be green and the production should be running. In the next section you will examine the messages.

### 3.6 Running the Production and Examining the Messages

Once you enabled the business service, the production started sending messages. To see the messages, select the **Messages** tab on the Production Configuration page. The messages are displayed as shown by the following. If there are no messages displayed, select **Go To Message Viewer**.

			ion Configuration									
F	Production Settings											
S	Settings Queue Log Messages Jobs Actions											
	Go To Message Viewer 🗈											
	Session	Date/Time	Status	Source								
	1698	13:19:46	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1697	13:19:41	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1696	13:19:36	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1695	13:19:31	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1694	13:19:26	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1693	13:19:21	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1692	13:19:16	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1691	13:19:11	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1690	13:19:06	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1689	13:19:01	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1688	13:18:56	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1687	13:18:51	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1686	13:18:46	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1685	13:18:41	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1684	13:18:36	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1683	13:18:31	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1682	13:18:26	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1681	13:18:21	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1680	13:18:16	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								
	1679	13:18:11	Completed	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService								

To see the contents of a message, select **Go To Message Viewer**. Select **Search** in the message viewer, select a message, and select the **Contents** tab. The Message Viewer shows you the following:

Search Cancel Reset Resend	Previous	Ne	ct ]									Messa	ige Viewer	
Sort Order Page Size	<b>«</b> [	#	ID	Time Created	Session	Status	Error	Source	<b>»</b>	Header Bo	dy Contents	Trace		
Newest First V 100	»		1 1719	2018-01-23 13:21:32.112	<u>1719</u>	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsSer		View Full (	Contents		View Raw Contents	
Time Format Page	[		2 1718	2018-01-23 13:21:27.105	1718	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic		Expand All	1			
Complete V 1	[		3 1717	2018-01-23 13:21:22.099	1717	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic		xml ver</td <td></td> <td>25</td> <td></td>		25		
Basic Criteria			4 1716	2018-01-23 13:21:17.094	1716	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic		type: Ens.StreamContainer id: 1712</td				
	[		5 1715	2018-01-23 13:21:12.073	1715	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic		<streamc xmlns:s=</streamc 	eamContainer s:s="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"			
All V All V	[		6 1714	2018-01-23 13:21:07.067	1714	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic		xmlns:xs	i="http://	ww.w3.org	/2001/XMLSchema-	
Start Time Start ID	[		7 1713	2018-01-23 13:21:02.058	1713	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic		instance">	">	3//6+00000		
	[		8 1712	2018-01-23 13:20:57.053	1712	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic		<tvr< td=""><td></td><td>&gt;</td><td></td></tvr<>		>		
End Time End ID	[		9 1711	2018-01-23 13:20:52.053	1711	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic		<td>Container&gt;</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Container>			
	[	1	0 1710	2018-01-23 13:20:47.034	1710	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
Source	[	1	1 1709	2018-01-23 13:20:42.015	1709	Completed	ОК	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
▼	[	1	2 1708	2018-01-23 13:20:37.014	1708	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
larget	[	1	3 1707	2018-01-23 13:20:32.012	1707	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	4 1706	2018-01-23 13:20:27.008	1706	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
- Extended Criteria	[	1	5 1705	2018-01-23 13:20:22.003	1705	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
Add Criterion		1	6 1704	2018-01-23 13:20:16.999	1704	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
		1	7 1703	2018-01-23 13:20:11.994	1703	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
Ens.messayeneauer V V V A		1 1	8 1702	2018-01-23 13:20:06.988	1702	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
OR	1	1	9 1701	2018-01-23 13:20:01.983	1701	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
TargetConfigName = JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsService		2	0 1700	2018-01-23 13:19:56 971	1700	Completed	ок	JBH.Javahosts.JavahostsServic						
			1 1699	2018-01-23 13:19:51 952	1699	Completed	ок	JBH Javahosts JavahostsServic						
Saved Searches			1600	2010 01 22 12:10:46 050	1608	Completed	01	IBH Javahosta JavahostaSonvic						

The production continues to send messages. To stop the production:

- Select **Stop** on the Production Configuration page to stop the production.
- You can restart the production by selecting Start.

### **4 Learn More About Java Business Hosts and Productions**

Java Business Hosts provides an easy way to create business services and operations in Java. It uses the InterSystems IRIS Java Gateway to do this. Although it is more work to use the Java Gateway directly, it provides more options and capabilities than Java Business Hosts. For more information on Java Business Hosts and the Java Gateway, see:

- Java Business Hosts Presentation
- Developing Productions with Java Business Services and Operations
- Javadocs Reference for Java Business Hosts Classes
- Using the Java Gateway

For more information about productions, see:

- Introducing Interoperability Productions
- Developing Productions
- Configuring Productions